S8750-4

ECONOMIC PLANNING INFORMATION

FOR THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

1984

prepared by the DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS,
JOB SERVICE (LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SECTION)
in cooperation with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DILHR Job Service Wisconsin

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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HIGHLIGHTS

At this time (January 1984) recovery from the recent economic recession is continuing, although there is disagreement over whether recovery will continue beyond 1984 (calendar year). Wisconsin's involvement in production of nonelectrical machinery, which has not yet witnessed significant recovery, has raised concern over the extent to which these industries will recover.

Wisconsin's Labor Force declined in 1983. An unusual development considering the baby boom impact on Labor Force growth. During the last quarter of 1983, Labor Force growth resumed and this growth is expected to continue into 1984 unless the recovery falters. The continuing recovery should increase pressure for jobs as formerly discouraged workers resume the job search. As a result, further gains in the reduction of unemployment may be difficult.

Outmigration from Wisconsin in search of jobs should slow as the energy boom in the southwestern states is now over.

The recession generated higher levels of unemployment among males, including white males for the first time since the years immediately following World War II. This occurrence, which began in 1982, narrowed during 1983 for most age groups except males 55 and over. This age cohort failed to improve at the overall rate despite above normal increases in the number of retired persons.

Another area of possible increased concern to employment and training programs is the increased cost of transportation for workers and jobseekers. This problem is highlighted by the rise in used car prices, the area of greatest increase in the consumer price index over the year. Inability to afford even a used car could limit employment options for many jobseekers, especially the state's poor. Wisconsin rural counties had higher unemployment rates at the end of 1983 than the state's urban counties. Use of private autos for transportation to work is highest in rural counties.

DESCRIPTION OF STATE

Description of the State of Wisconsin; Definition of Area

Wisconsin is one of the north-central states of the United States. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior and the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by the State of Illinois, and on the west by the States of Iowa and Minnesota. Most of the western boundary is formed by the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers.

Wisconsin is 26th in size among the 50 states. The total land area of the State is 56,154 square miles, which includes 1,690 square miles of inland water. The State's greatest distances are (north-south) 320 miles, and (east-west) 295 miles.

The 1980 decennial census population was 4,705,642, an increase of 287,911, or 6.5 percent over 1970. The state's population gain in the decade between 1970 and 1980 fell to 61.8 percent of the gain in the previous decade. Of the 50 states, Wisconsin ranked 16th in population in 1970 and 1980.

Of the 1980 population of Wisconsin, 96.7 percent were white, 3.9 percent were Black, 0.6 percent were Native American and 0.5 percent were Asian or Pacific Islanders. In 1980 64.2 percent of the people lived in rural areas and 35.8 percent lived in urban areas. Although the total state population continues to rise, its rate of increase has slowed. Areas near the larger cities continue to increase more rapidly than the statewide average, while most central cities have continued to decline in population in the past decade. Rural areas have reversed the trend and are now gaining in population.

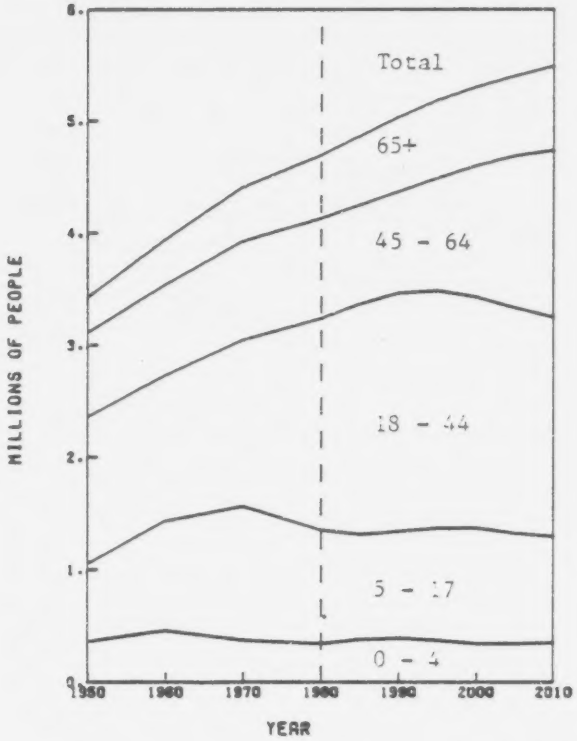
WISCONSIN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX COHORTS WITH PROJECTIONS TO 2010

SOURCE: State Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration

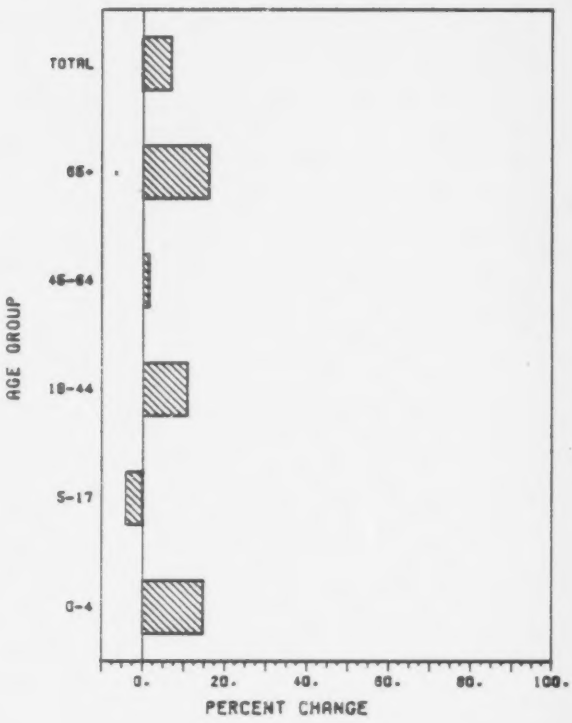
Graphic courtesy of Stephen Tordella, Applied Population Laboratory, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin/Madison, September 27, 1983.

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
MALE							
0 - 4	178106.	200130.	204862.	195543.	182094.	178849.	184097.
5 - 9	176838.	179626.	201954.	206807.	197483.	183976.	180742.
10 - 14	200628.	178473.	181312.	203904.	208855.	199492.	185925.
15 - 19	235729.	197096.	175449.	178295.	200579.	205481.	196308.
20 - 24	224245.	226789.	189821.	169130.	171936.	193506.	198294.
25 - 29	202269.	217905.	220570.	184813.	164805.	167543.	188632.
30 - 34	174492.	199960.	215506.	218239.	182951.	163215.	165915.
35 - 39	134816.	173889.	199350.	214893.	217674.	182529.	162887.
40 - 44	114326.	133484.	172235.	197496.	212903.	215779.	180946.
45 - 49	108397.	112085.	130957.	169149.	194116.	209337.	212150.
50 - 54	114757.	104979.	108692.	127198.	164547.	188964.	203795.
55 - 59	110275.	108901.	99780.	103562.	121487.	157336.	180702.
60 - 64	96828.	101217.	100369.	92294.	96130.	112961.	146315.
65 - 69	84317.	85145.	89418.	89113.	82354.	85986.	101063.
70 - 74	62949.	69063.	70455.	74510.	74753.	69320.	72384.
75 - 79	43288.	46451.	51328.	52881.	56459.	56926.	52805.
80 - 84	25539.	27320.	29777.	33384.	34885.	37514.	37855.
85 & OVER	17566.	19784.	22160.	24930.	28552.	31367.	34090.
TOTAL	2305365.	2382297.	2463995.	2536141.	2592563.	2640081.	2684905.
FEMALE							
0 - 4	168825.	189850.	194388.	185590.	172893.	169865.	174886.
5 - 9	167956.	170417.	191731.	196393.	187565.	174822.	171797.
10 - 14	191607.	170271.	172787.	194433.	199221.	190337.	177501.
15 - 19	230869.	191643.	170543.	173121.	194887.	199785.	191005.
20 - 24	225772.	225660.	187774.	167480.	170052.	191545.	196555.
25 - 29	199637.	220322.	220492.	183925.	164428.	166936.	188127.
30 - 34	173613.	197956.	218619.	218924.	182821.	163600.	166060.
35 - 39	136835.	172819.	197154.	217800.	218140.	182184.	163024.
40 - 44	115978.	135545.	171264.	195446.	215957.	216280.	180571.
45 - 49	111461.	114241.	133618.	168939.	192875.	213147.	213449.
50 - 54	118315.	109289.	112106.	131239.	166066.	189660.	209607.
55 - 59	118765.	114914.	106236.	109099.	127847.	161859.	184871.
60 - 64	110115.	113656.	110135.	102016.	104950.	123106.	155877.
65 - 69	100402.	103663.	107248.	104224.	96808.	99722.	116996.
70 - 74	82742.	91599.	95068.	98789.	96422.	89767.	92512.
75 - 79	64278.	70842.	79049.	82686.	86579.	84836.	79018.
80 - 84	45037.	49696.	55659.	62960.	66738.	70370.	68986.
85 & OVER	38070.	47250.	56525.	67033.	79540.	90580.	99709.
TOTAL	2400277.	2489633.	2580396.	2660097.	2723789.	2778401.	2830551.
TOTAL							
0 - 4	346931.	389980.	399250.	381133.	354987.	348714.	358983.
5 - 9	344794.	350043.	393685.	403200.	385048.	358798.	352539.
10 - 14	392235.	348744.	354099.	398337.	408076.	389829.	363426.
15 - 19	466598.	388739.	345992.	351416.	395466.	405266.	387313.
20 - 24	450017.	452449.	377595.	336610.	341988.	385051.	394849.
25 - 29	401906.	438227.	441062.	368738.	329233.	334479.	376759.
30 - 34	348105.	397916.	434125.	437163.	365772.	326815.	331975.
35 - 39	271651.	346708.	396504.	432693.	435814.	364713.	325911.
40 - 44	230304.	269029.	343499.	392942.	428860.	432059.	361517.
45 - 49	219858.	226326.	264575.	338088.	386991.	422484.	425599.
50 - 54	233072.	214268.	220798.	258437.	330613.	378624.	413402.
55 - 59	229040.	223815.	206016.	212661.	249334.	319195.	365573.
60 - 64	206943.	214873.	210504.	194310.	201080.	236067.	302192.
65 - 69	184719.	188808.	196666.	193337.	179162.	185708.	218059.
70 - 74	145691.	160662.	165523.	173299.	171175.	159087.	164896.
75 - 79	107566.	117293.	130377.	135567.	143038.	141762.	131823.
80 - 84	70576.	77016.	85436.	96344.	101623.	107884.	106841.
85 & OVER	55636.	67034.	78685.	91963.	108092.	121947.	133799.
TOTAL	4705642.	4871930.	5044391.	5196238.	5316352.	5418482.	5515456.
BIRTHS	385821.	394802.	376761.	350885.	344776.	355077.	
DEATHS	214816.	223647.	231597.	239235.	250438.	265990.	
NAT INCR	171005.	171155.	145164.	111650.	94338.	89087.	
NET MIGR	-4717.	1306.	6683.	8464.	7792.	7887.	
CHANGE	166288.	172461.	151847.	120114.	102130.	96974.	

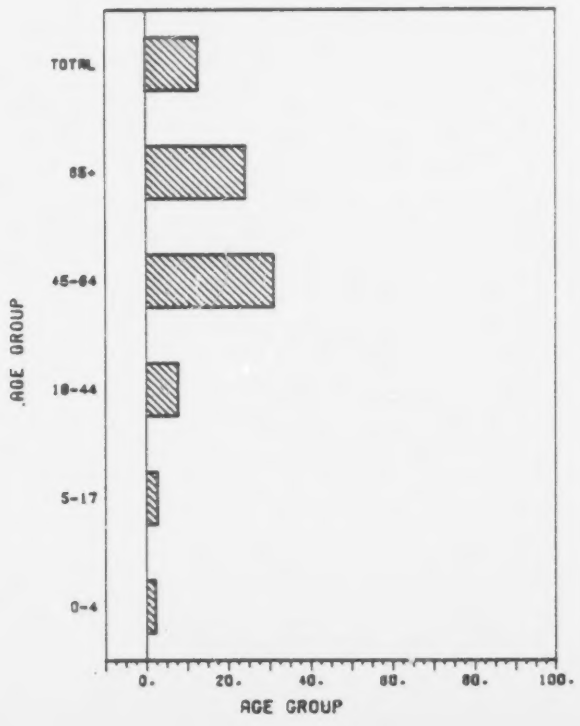
AGE COMPOSITION OF WISCONSIN. 1950-2010



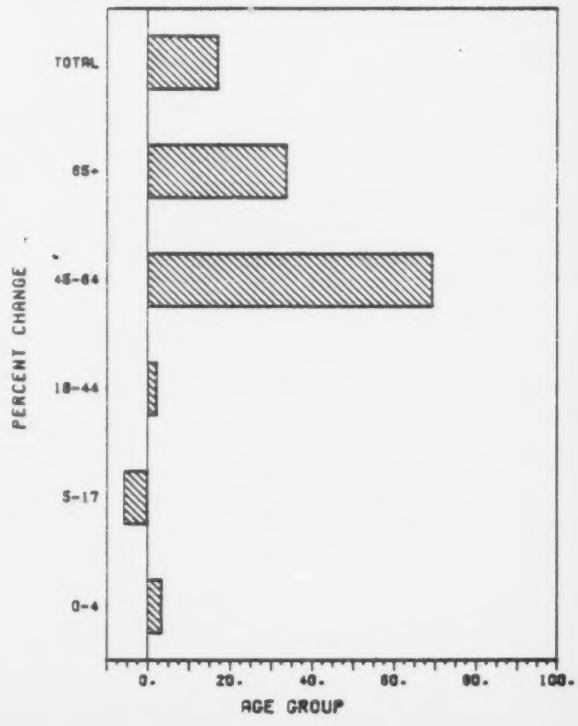
PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE
WISCONSIN. 1980-1990



PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE
WISCONSIN. 1980-2000



PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE
WISCONSIN. 1980-2010



WISCONSIN ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

For Employment and Training Planning

Editor's Note: The following narrative contains the Statewide Economic Assumptions. The economic assumptions for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) are to be developed by the Service Delivery Analysts.

* * * * *

Within the limits of three basic assumptions, we can comment on the economic outlooks for Wisconsin and the nation and their expected impact on the labor market place. The three basic assumptions are:

1. The national and international financial systems will continue to be able to withstand any future financial shocks occurring from oil price declines, foreign debt repayments and currency fluctuations.

2. Long-term trends such as the shifting of goods production to lower cost facilities in other states and nations and production improvements to minimize or overcome our comparative price disadvantage, will continue at accelerated rates.

3. There will be no major war where the industrialized nations of the world participate actively.

The long recovery from the recession is expected to continue in 1984 due to the continued outweighing of negative economic factors by a larger number of positive economic factors.

Briefly stated, the negative economic factors, which are expected to continue to affect our economy in FPY 1984, include:

High real interest rates making financing big ticket items for consumers and capital expenditures expensive by historic standards.

The strong US dollar, which makes exporting of Wisconsin-built capital goods extremely difficult, while easing the importing of foreign goods.

Very large federal deficits which limit government action to reduce unemployment, and keep interest rates high. (High rates make purchases of Wisconsin-built machinery very difficult.)

The removal of $240 million from the Wisconsin economy as opposed to last years injection of $260 million into the state's economy as we begin to repay our Unemployment Insurance debt. (This half billion dollar shift is equal to one percent of the state's personal income in current dollars.)

Positive factors are expected to continue economic growth (4.0 percent or better) in the US Gross National Product during FPY 1984 as momentum from election year stimulus is expected to continue through the end of FPY 1984. These positive factors include:

Home mortgage rates (including variable rates) substantially below recent historic highs that result in a number of persons becoming financially capable of purchasing homes. (Rates are still very high by historic standards so this improvement is still limited.)

Continuation of the large amount of federal transfer payments and a high level of consumer spending.

Indexing of income tax rates will (if not repealed) prevent erosion of personal income increases.

The commitment by the federal reserve system to increase the money supply at a rate large enough to prevent interest rates from rising (short of reintroducing high levels of inflation) fosters a continuation of the recovery thru CY 1984.

Lowering of gasoline and oil prices and pressure to reduce natural gas prices continues unless we experience a cut-off of Persian Gulf supplies. This will send fewer dollars overseas and make these funds available for the purchase of other goods and services or for investment purposes.

The continuation of the need to replace durable goods due to their increased age and previous low rate of replacement.

Limited action by Congress and the administration to create some nondefense public and private jobs through the expenditure of federal funds in FPY 1984. Increased job creation activities in FPY 1985 can be expected if reductions in the level of joblessness from private sector growth does not continue into FPY 1985. (This is what we have projected to happen.)

On balance, the above mentioned positive economic factors should outweigh the negative economic factors and are expected to result in a continuation of a recovery in FPY 1984. The recovery is now expected to increase real US Gross National Product by about 4.0 percent in FPY 1984.

Wisconsin Labor Force Levels FPY 1984 and FPY 1985

Consumer interest rate levels, credit availability and capacity utilization rates continue to hold the key to activity in the two most depressed sectors of Wisconsin's economy--durable goods and construction.

Over a complete business cycle, Wisconsin's economy needs to average about 38,000 additional jobs each year to keep unemployment from rising and another 23,000 jobs to lower unemployment one percent. Wisconsin's Labor Force did not grow at all in CY 1983. Thus the Labor Force is expected to grow 40,000 a year over the next several years if recovery continues and discouraged workers are drawn back into the Labor Force.

Recovery is expected to increase employment by about 85,000 from calendar year 1983 to FPY 1984 and by another 25,000 by the end of FPY 1984 (June 30, 1985). Over the two and one half year period, employment growth would average 44,000 a year.

Annual average unemployment for all of 1983 will remain virtually unchanged from 1982 before dropping by over one and one half percent for FPY 1984. In FPY 1985, unemployment is expected to rise again (+0.8 percent) as the 25,000 in employment gain is insufficient to accommodate the Labor Force increase.

The Labor Force growth is expected to be 50,000 from 1983 to FPY 1984 and to grow another 50,000 from FPY 1984 to FPY 1985.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment Levels FPY 1984 and FPY 1985

Over the 18-month period, starting with the 1983 annual average to the 12-month FPY 1984 period, employment growth is expected to be fairly proportional between the service sector of the economy and the goods producing sector with 56.5 percent and 43.3 percent gains respectively.

Recovery from the recessions of the early 1980's is expected to slow after FPY 1984. In FPY 1985, the Goods producing sector is not expected to show any significant gain, increasing only 1,300 jobs, 6.4 percent of the total gain over FPY 1984. The likelihood that the goods production sector will eventually recover to 1979 levels is not apparent in the foreseeable future. Competition from other states, foreign competition and attempts to increase productivity through computer assisted manufacturing and design together with an expected slowing of economic growth should blunt further gains in goods production jobs. Other sectors of the Wisconsin economy will, of course, also be affected by the national administration's actions, international economic events, business spending, consumer confidence and interest rates. Service employment will represent most of the FPY 1985 gain in Nonfarm Wage and Salary employment.

High consumer interest rates are expected to continue to restrict the sale and manufacture of "big ticket" consumer items despite the fact that the passage of time increases the replacement need for these items. Thus, sales are expected to continue to increase modestly at the expected high consumer interest rates. Wisconsin's involvement is substantial in consumer durable goods manufacturing, a modest improvement in employment levels is expected in FPY 1984 with almost no growth expected for FPY 1985 at this time.

On the capital goods side, sales are expected to improve modestly in FPY 1984 as the consumers have picked up their buying pace in 1983. Wisconsin's large machinery industry is expected to increase sales in FPY 1984 and be flat in FPY 1985. Farm, construction and mining machinery employment levels should improve from their very low 1983 levels but not appreciably as foreign markets are very weak because of the strong dollar and the debt repayment crisis.

The nondurable goods sector of Wisconsin which did not decline as much as the durable sector did in the 1979-1983 period, is expected to increase slightly during FPY 1984 but experience a loss of several thousand jobs in FPY 1985. Productivity increases and the expansion of manufacturing facilities closer to the expanding sun belt population is expected to result in the slight decline in FPY 1985.

Construction activity, which continued its decline in 1983, is expected to recoup some employment losses in FPY 1984 as government support programs are expected to be adopted by Congress and the national administration. No growth is expected in FPY 1985 because of expected higher interest rates.

Retail trade employment, which did not grow at all in 1983, is expected to grow in FPY 1984 and FPY 1985 but modestly, especially in FPY 1985. Income tax indexing and transfer payment increases will slightly increase income levels for individual consumers and this will increase retail trade employment levels. However, Personal Income increases will continue to be partially diverted to consumption areas other than those sold through the trade sector. Increased costs for medical care, housing and utility rates should continue to prevent sharp improvement for the trade sector. Restaurants and warehouse groceries may continue to increase employment levels in FPY 1984 but top out in FPY 1985, while general merchandising employment will be stable as productivity increases will cancel out any overall employment gains from new stores.

Transportation industry employment dominates the transportation, communication and public utilities grouping. Transportation mirrors the economy as the level of industrial production and consumer consumption is reflected in the amount of shipments. The recession lowered employment in transportation and now the economic recovery is increasing levels of shipments and employment. Communication and public utility employment is less affected by recessionary changes and tends to reflect long-term trends. The split-up of the Bell Telephone System is expected to lower employment at Wisconsin Telephone Company, the state's largest private employer. Conservation of energy usage, together with increases in productivity, is expected to decrease employment in the public utility industries. Cable television is expected to continue to grow. The result is expected to be a sizable gain in employment during FPY 1984 and a slight decline in FPY 1985.

Finance, insurance and real estate employment is expected to return to its long-term growth in FPY 1984 but decline slightly in FPY 1985. The housing market, with affects real estate industry employment, should improve slightly in FPY 1984 and fall off in FPY 1985. Finance is still in a consolidation phase after rapid expansion in previous years with new products such as IRA's increasing employment, while the total deregulation impact is still unknown. Insurance employment continues to grow slowly despite dollar volume gains because of extensive automation. High real interest rates will continue to restrain employment growth in this industry

grouping as money flows out of the state to financial centers offering higher rates. The high credit risk on foreign loans should reduce the flow out of the country while borrowing needs of the federal government should absorb more of the Wisconsin generated savings.

Service employment levels should continue to experience a somewhat lower overall growth rate than they experienced in the 1970's, especially in FPY 1985 as government budget restraint and relatively high unemployment and interest rates continue to affect employment growth rates in private medical services and social services while business services should continue to grow impressively. Employment levels in lodging establishments will not grow at previous rates as tighter controls on private business spending and government travel limits the potential for growth. Passage of Federal or State legislation providing medical coverage for some of the unemployed would, if authorized by the federal government, lessen the job loss in the health area.

Mining employment in the state is primarily affected by the volume of construction of highways and structures. Expansion of metal mining is still not likely in the near future except for site preparation. The improved outlook for construction means sand and gravel mining will continue to recover some of its previous employment loss over FPY 1984 and in FPY 1985.

Two factors, demographic and budgetary, will continue to affect government employment levels. Declining enrollments will result in additional school employment loss during FPY 1984 while some 1983 budgetary cuts will be restored during FPY 1984 in noneducational areas. Post secondary education areas of education, where employment levels have held up rather well, should show some decline as recovery continues drawing students back into the Labor Force. Overall, government employment is expected to increase very slightly in FPY 1984. Federally supported jobs programs are expected to be expanded by FPY 1985 compensating for job losses in education and other state and local activities unless more economic growth than we project for FPY 1985 occurs and lower unemployment rates result.

Agricultural Employment Levels

Employment estimates in the agricultural production sector of the economy are difficult to make because of the self-employed nature of most farm enterprises and the large amount of off-farm employment resulting in dual job holding. If dairy support prices remain at the current levels, Wisconsin farm employment will most likely remain stable during FPY 1984 and FPY 1985 as dairy farms provide most of the agricultural employment in Wisconsin. The "Payment in Kind" program (PIK) is not likely to be continued at its 1983 level. This should result in rather stable farm employment.

Actual and Projected Labor Force Changes(1)
By Place of Residence
(Thousands)
(Revised 12-12-83)

	Actual	Projected			Numeric Change			
	1982	1983	FPY84	FPY85	'82-83	83FPY84	FPY84-85	'83-FPY85
Civilian Labor Force	2450.0	2450.0	2500.0	2550.0	± 0	+50.0	+50.0	+100.0
Unemployment	261.0	260.0	225.0	250.0	-1.0	-35.0	+25.0	-10.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.7	10.6	9.0	9.8	-0.1	-1.6	+0.8	-0.8
Employment	2189.0	2190.0	2275.0	2300.0	+1.0	+85.0	+25.0	+110.0

Actual and Projected
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment Changes
By Place of Work
(Thousands)
(Revised 12-12-83)

	Employment				Numeric Change			
	Actual	Projected			Projected			
	1982	1983	FPY84	FPY85	'82-83	83-FPY84	FPY84-85	83-FY85
Mining	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	+0.3	+0.6	+0.3	+0.9
Construction	52.1	48.9	55.0	55.0	-3.2	+6.1	± 0	+6.1
Durable Manufact.	308.3	292.0	315.0	318.0	-16.3	+23.0	+3.0	+26.0
Nondurable Mfg.	188.0	188.7	192.0	190.0	+0.7	+3.3	-2.0	+1.3
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	87.0	83.8	89.0	88.0	-3.2	+5.2	-1.0	+4.2
Trade	429.6	429.3	442.0	445.0	-0.3	+12.7	+3.0	+15.7
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	97.2	98.1	101.0	100.0	+0.9	+2.9	-1.0	+1.9
Services	384.0	389.1	410.0	418.0	+5.1	+20.9	+8.0	+28.9
Government	319.1	318.4	320.0	330.0	-0.7	+1.6	+10.0	+11.6
TOTAL	1867.2	1850.4	1926.7	1947.0	-16.8	+76.3	+20.3	+96.6

FPY: Federal Program Year. If not preceded with a FPY, time periods are calendar years. FPY84 is July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985 and FPY85 is July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986.

Totals may not add due to rounding and Labor-Management disputes.

(1) Based on the premise that some increase in federal spending for job creation occurs during the second half of FPY84 and FPY85 because of persistent high unemployment.

Projected estimates are intended for use in Employment and Training Planning.

For other use contact August Cibarich at (608) 266-0522 first.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

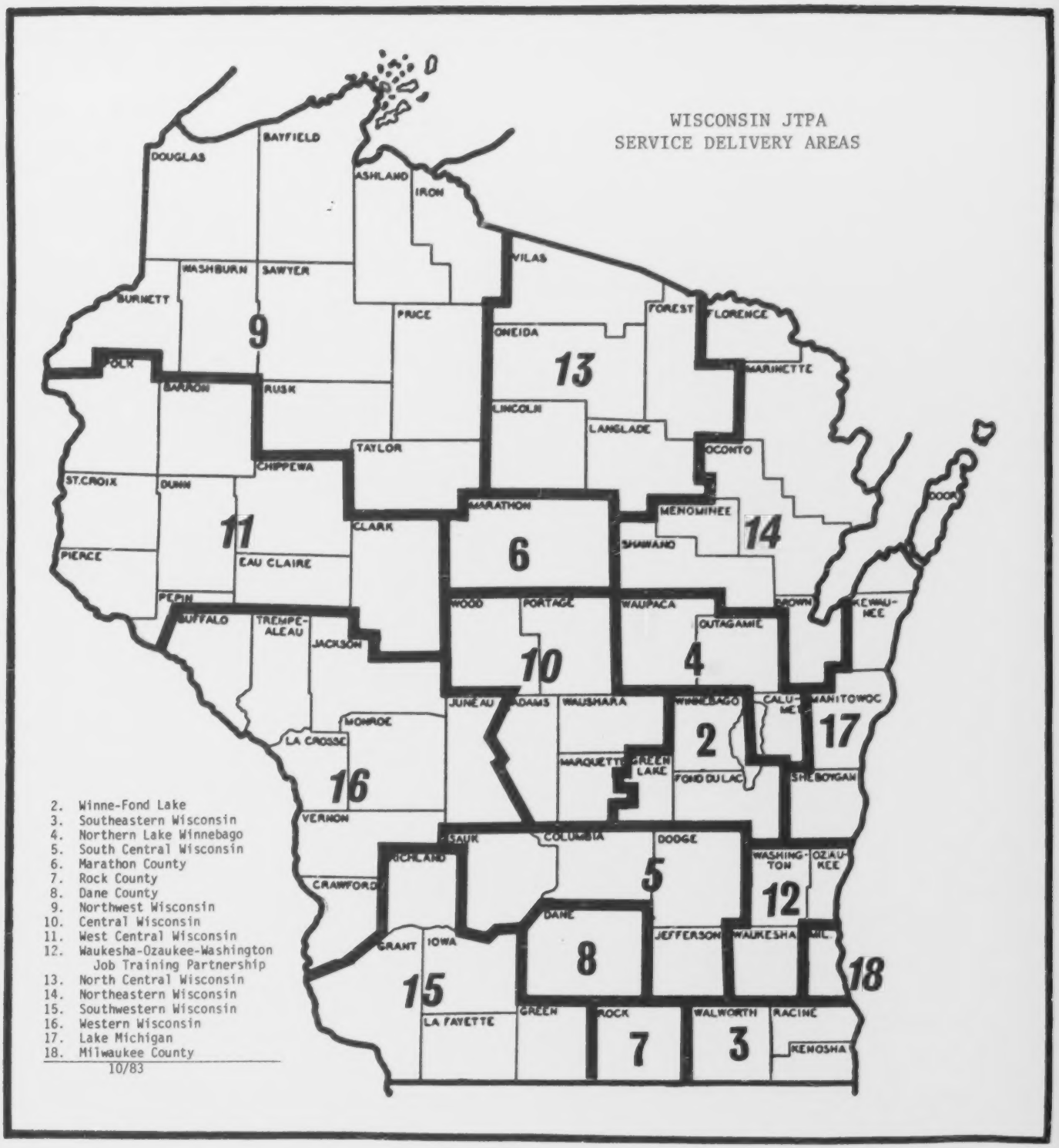
These estimates of Wisconsin residents eligible for assistance under the Job Training Partnership Act were developed by the Job Service, Labor Market Information Section, Analysis and Publications Unit following the guidelines in the JTPA act.

Questions as to the content and methodology should be directed to Joseph Tumpach of Labor Market Information at (608) 266-0851.

It is expected that detailed definitions for each of the categories will be available by March 1984.

STATE TOTAL

	JTPA Eligible		
	###	% of Total	
TOTAL	486286	100.0%	
Male	212912	43.7%	
Female	273374	56.2%	
Total Youth	104963	21.5%	
Age 14-15	14884	3.0%	14.1%
Age 16-21	90079	18.5%	85.8%
Male	51305	10.5%	48.8%
Female	53658	11.0%	51.1%
Total Adult	381323	78.4%	
Age 22-54	339033	69.7%	88.9%
Age 55-69	42290	8.6%	11.0%
Male	166839	34.3%	43.7%
Female	214484	44.1%	56.2%
White, NonHispanic	402594	82.7%	
Minority	83692	17.2%	
Black	54003	11.1%	64.5%
Hispanic	13163	2.7%	15.7%
Amer. Indian, Eskimo	10516	2.1%	12.5%
Asian & other	6010	1.2%	7.1%
Handicapped	51719	10.6%	
Displaced Homemakers	66767	13.7%	
School Dropouts (16-69)	86508	17.7%	
AFDC-WEOP, JTPA Eligible	41531	8.5%	
Teenage Parents	22746	4.6%	
Dislocated Workers	32921	6.7%	
Male	23380	4.8%	71.0%
Female	9541	1.9%	28.9%
Offenders & Ex-Offenders	15139	3.1%	
Veterans	53654	11.0%	
Vietnam Era	15311	3.1%	28.5%
Refugees	14879	3.0%	


WISCONSIN JTPA
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
9
ONEIDA
13
FOREST
FLORENCE
MARINETTE
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
OCONTO
TAYLOR
CHIPPEWA
ST.CROIX
DUNN
MARATHON
MENOMINEE
DOOR
11
CLARK
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SHAWANO
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
PEPIN
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
BROWN
KEWAU-
NEE
BUFFALO
TREMPE-
ALEAU
JACKSON
OUTAGAMIE
10
4
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALU-
MET
MANITOWOC
MONROE
17
LA CROSSE
2
MARQUETTE
GREEN
LAKE
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
16
VERNON
SAUK
COLUMBIA
DODGE
RICHLAND
5
WASHING-
TON
OZAU-
KEE
CRAWFORD
12
DANE
GRANT
IOWA
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
MIL-
WAUKEE
8
18
15
LA FAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
7
3
KENOSHA
2. Winne-Fond Lake
3. Southeastern Wisconsin
4. Northern Lake Winnebago
5. South Central Wisconsin
6. Marathon County
7. Rock County
8. Dane County
9. Northwest Wisconsin
10. Central Wisconsin
11. West Central Wisconsin
12. Waukesha-Ozaukee-Washington
Job Training Partnership
13. North Central Wisconsin
14. Northeastern Wisconsin
15. Southwestern Wisconsin
16. Western Wisconsin
17. Lake Michigan
18. Milwaukee County
10/83

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE CHANGES

12-82/12-83

	12/82	12/83	Number Change	Percent Change
Population	173,199,000	175,121,000	+ 1,922,000	+ 1.1
Labor Force	110,873,000	112,136,000	+ 1,263,000	+ 1.4
Percent of Population	64.0%	64.0%	±0*	±0*
Employed	98,979,000	102,941,000	+ 3,962,000	+ 4.0
Employment Population Ratio	57.1	58.8	+ 1.7**	---
Unemployed	11,894,000	9,195,000	- 2,699,000	- 22.7
Unemployment Rate	10.7	8.2	- 2.5*	---

*Percentage Points
**Points

The U.S. Labor Force grew slightly faster over the 12-month period ending 12/31/83 than the overall population. Employment grew almost four times as fast as the population and Unemployment was 22.7 percent lower at the end of 1983.

While the employment improvement is impressive, the improvement is from a very low base. Three years of recession had retarded Labor Force and employment growth. Now that discouraged job seekers are beginning to reenter the nations Labor Force, continued declines in Unemployment will be much more difficult.

Above all, recovery must continue. Another recession would adversely affect employers and consumers who have just managed to survive three years of hard times.

UNITED STATES

POPULATION NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE*

FOURTH QUARTER 1982/FOURTH QUARTER 1983

Current Activity	Do Not Want Job Now	Want Job Now	Total
		1982	
Going to School/School Attendance	8,233,000	1,785,000	10,018,000
Ill, Disabled	3,962,000	756,000	4,718,000
Keeping House/Home Responsibilities	27,932,000	1,266,000	29,198,000
Retired	12,282,000	**	12,282,000
Think Cannot Get a Job	--	1,735,000	1,735,000
Other Activity/Other Reason	3,368,000	1,028,000	4,396,000
TOTAL	55,777,000	6,570,000	62,347,000
		1983	
Going to School/School Attendance	8,356,000	1,481,000	9,837,000
Ill, Disabled	3,788,000	867,000	4,655,000
Keeping House/Home Responsibilities	28,331,000	1,259,000	29,590,000
Retired	12,898,000	**	12,898,000
Think Cannot Get a Job	--	1,387,000	1,387,000
Other Activity/Other Reason	3,579,000	1,010,000	4,589,000
TOTAL	56,953,000	6,003,000	62,956,000

*Source: December 1983 Current Population Survey

**Definition assumes those who retired do not want a job now.

NOTE: May not add due to rounding. Not seasonally adjusted.

UNITED STATES
GAIN IN POPULATION NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE*
Fourth Quarter 1982/Fourth Quarter 1983

	Do Not Want Job Now	Want Job Now	Total	Wis. Share 2.05%
Current Activity				
Going to School/Schoot Attendance	+123,000	-304,000	-181,000	- 3,700
Ill,disabled	-174,000	+111,000	- 63,000	- 1,300
Keeping House/Home Responsibilities	+399,000	- 7,000	+392,000	+ 8,000
Retired	+616,000	**	+616,000	+12,600
Think Cannot Get A Job	--	-348,000	-348,000	- 7,100
Other Activity/Other Reason	+210,000	- 18,000	+186,000	+ 3,800
Total	+1,174,000	-566,000	+608,000	+13,400

*Source: December 1983 Current Population Survey
**Definition assumes those who retired do not want a job now.

Note: May not add due to rounding. Not seasonally adjusted.

Wisconsin Share (2.05 percent) represents the percent of the U.S. Total Adult Working Age Population (16 years of age and over) found in Wisconsin in December 1983.

WISCONSIN'S LABOR FORCE
REBOUNDING FROM THE BOTTOM

The fourth quarter of 1982 was probably the worst economic quarter for Wisconsin since the depression.

We can measure the extent of our improvement from 1982's fourth quarter to the present in a number of ways by comparing available statistics for last year's fourth quarter with the fourth quarter of 1983.

We shall attempt to do that in the next few pages by comparing available Job Service statistics for the state as a whole.

Over the year, the Labor Force actually declined in size which is highly unusual considering the size of the baby boom and the increase interest in employment by women in recent years.

Employment and Labor Force should increase about 38,000 a year if unemployment is to remain constant. Comparing the fourth quarter of 1982 with the fourth quarter of 1983 reveals the following:

FOURTH QUARTER

	1982	1983		
Labor Force	2,444,300	2,436,800	- 7,500	- 0.3%
Employment	2,157,800	2,212,900	+55,100	+ 2.6%
Unemployment	286,400	224,000	-62,400	-28.1%
Unemployment Rate	11.7%	9.2%	-2.5 percentage points	

The behavior of the Labor Force components can be explained using the concept of discouraged workers, as discouraged workers are not considered unemployed. since they are not currently seeking work. The Wisconsin economy actually began pulling workers back into the Labor Force in the fourth quarter of 1983.

This minimized even greater levels of discouraged workers in the first three quarters of 1983.

We can expect increased levels of Labor Force growth during 1984 if the recovery does not abort. Thus improvement from the 9.2 percent level in Unemployment at the end of 1983 will be difficult.

OUTLOOK FOR 1984

We are expecting significant labor force expansion from the 1983 average but, because the last quarter of 1983 was so much improved over the first half of the year, the improvement in 1984 will be less dramatic when compared to year-end 1983.

We expect employment to rise 71,500 and unemployment to decline by 35,900 over the year. That should result in a net gain of 35,600 in the labor force. Stronger employment gains than these projections during 1984 could pull even more discouraged persons back into the labor force, resulting in a smaller unemployment drop for the year than we now project.

Our current forecasts:

	Annual Average 1983 Preliminary	1984 Estimate	Change Numeric	Change Percentage
Labor Force	2,439,400	2,475,000	+36,600	+ 1.5%
Unemployment	253,900	218,000	-35,900	-14.1%
Unemployment Rate	10.4%	8.8%	1.6%*	---
Employment	2,185,500	2,257,000	+71,500	+ 3.3%

	Fourth Quar. 1983 Preliminary	Ann. Avg. 1984 Estimate	Change Numeric	Change Percentage
Labor Force	2,463,200	2,475,000	+11,800	+ 0.5%
Unemployment	224,200	218,000	- 6,200	- 2.8%
Unemployment Rate	9.1%	8.8%	- 0.3%*	---
Employment	2,239,000	2,257,000	+18,000	+ 0.8%

*Percentage points

WISCONSIN POPULATION NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE

1982

	Population	In Labor Force	Not In Labor Force	Percent of Population
TOTAL[1]	3,551,000	2,450,000	1,101,000	31.0
Men	1,704,000	1,366,000	338,000	19.9
Women	1,847,000	1,084,000	763,000	41.3
Youth 16-19 years	347,000	223,000	124,000	35.6
White	3,409,000	2,364,000	1,045,000	30.7
Men	1,639,000	1,318,000	321,000	19.6
Women	1,769,000	1,046,000	723,000	40.9
Youth 16-19 years	333,000	218,000	115,000	34.6
Black	125,000	77,000	48,000	38.6
Men	57,000	43,000	14,000	24.8
Women	68,000	34,000	34,000	50.1
Youth 16-19 years	11,000	5,000	6,000	55.1
Single (Never Married)	921,000	686,000	235,000	25.5
Married, Spouse Present	2,159,000	1,523,000	636,000	29.5
Other Martial Status[2]	471,000	241,000	230,000	48.8

(1) Sixteen years of age and over.

(2) Includes divorced and widowed.

Over twice as many women as men are not in the Labor Force. Participation of youth 16-19 (both sexes) is higher than that for all Women despite school attendance for youth.

White men had the smallest percentage of its population not in the Labor Force followed by Black men and Single persons (never married).

The group with the highest percentage of its population outside the Labor Force was Black Youth 16-19 at 55.1 percent followed by Black Women at 50.1 percent. These two groups were the only groups from the list above with less than half its population in the Labor Force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

December 1982 marked the low point of the recession(s). Since that time a year ago Wisconsin Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment has rebounded 43,400 or 2.35 percent. This is a significant improvement. All major employing categories gained although the gain was very slight in some categories notably Government and Transportation/Communications/Public Utilities. Gains in Service and Trade were much less than annual gains in pre-recessionary years.

Despite the significant improvement, we have recovered only 28.7 percent of our huge employment loss since the high water mark in December of 1979. Thus we must still recover 107,600 jobs before we are back to where we were at the end of 1979. At the rate we improved over 1983 it would take another two and one-half years to return to the level of December 1979.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL SECTOR (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	Mid-Dec. Employment	Change From Year Ago	Change from NFW&S High Month(1) December 1979
Manufacturing	493,500	+ 27,400	- 99,500
Trade	444,200	+ 5,800	- 12,400
Services/Misc.	390,800	+ 5,600	+ 34,100
Government	323,600	+ 1,000	+ 300
Finance/Insurance/ Real Estate	98,700	+ 1,100	+ 6,400
Transportation/Communications/Elec./ Gas/Sanitation	86,600	+ 300	- 8,300
Contract Construction	49,800	+ 1,600	- 27,900
Mining	2,200	+ 700	- 400
TOTAL/Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment	1,889,400	+ 43,400	- 107,600

(1) December 1979 marked the peak month for NFW&S employment of 1,982,300 when adjusted to remove seasonal influences.

WISCONSIN'S NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT RATE

The Employment rate indicates the percentage of our Adult age population (sixteen and over) we employ in Nonfarm Wage and Salary jobs.

When we began comparing our employment with the nation's in 1977, Wisconsin had an extensive advantage over the nation, employing 2.5 percent more of our population. This advantage continued until 1980 when our advantage began to decline. In the last quarter of 1983, the nation began employing a higher percentage of its adult population than Wisconsin.

WI. EMPLOYMENT RATE

1977	53.6	53.5	53.5	53.8	54.2	54.4	54.3	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.7	54.8
1978	55.1	55.2	55.5	55.7	55.8	56.1	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.5	56.7	56.7
1979	56.6	57.0	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.7	57.5	57.3	57.3	57.6	57.5	57.5
1980	57.2	57.0	57.8	56.3	55.7	55.5	55.2	55.3	55.1	55.0	55.1	55.1
1981	55.4	54.9	54.7	54.9	54.8	54.6	54.8	54.7	54.8	54.3	54.0	53.7
1982	53.9	53.5	53.3	52.8	52.8	52.5	52.5	52.2	52.1	51.9	51.6	51.3
1983	51.7	51.5	51.4	51.4	51.8	51.7	51.7	51.3	51.7	51.7	52.0	52.1

U.S. EMPLOYMENT RATE

1977	51.1	51.2	51.4	51.5	51.7	51.8	52.0	52.0	52.3	52.3	52.5	52.5
1978	52.6	52.7	53.0	53.4	53.5	53.7	53.7	53.8	53.9	53.9	54.1	54.2
1979	54.2	54.3	54.5	54.4	54.5	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.5	54.5	54.4
1980	54.5	54.5	54.4	54.3	54.0	53.7	53.6	53.7	53.8	53.8	53.9	53.9
1981	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.9	53.9	53.8	53.5	53.2
1982	52.8	52.8	52.6	52.4	52.3	52.2	52.0	51.8	51.7	51.4	51.3	51.1
1983	51.3	51.2	51.1	51.3	51.4	51.6	51.7	51.5	52.0	52.1	52.3	52.3

WISCONSIN'S NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY INDEX

Wisconsin's Nonfarm Wage and Salary Index (1977 equals 100.0) ended 1983 2.4 percentage points higher than a year ago. This was still 6.1 percentage points below its peak of 110.2 established in December of 1979. Thus we are now (December 1983) employing only 4.1 percent more workers in Nonfarm Wage and Salary jobs than we did in 1977 while the nation as a whole is employing 11.1 percent more than in 1977.

WI. EMPLOYMENT INDEX

1977	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.9	99.9	100.3	100.3	100.7	100.9	101.0	101.5	101.7
1978	102.4	102.8	103.4	103.8	104.2	104.8	105.5	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.6	106.9
1979	106.7	107.6	108.0	108.6	109.1	109.5	109.2	109.1	109.3	110.0	110.0	110.2
1980	109.7	109.6	109.2	108.4	107.5	107.1	106.7	107.0	106.8	106.5	106.8	107.0
1981	107.7	106.9	106.5	106.9	106.9	106.7	107.1	106.9	107.3	106.3	105.8	105.3
1982	106.0	105.3	105.0	104.0	104.3	103.7	103.7	103.4	103.2	102.8	102.3	101.7
1983	102.5	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.9	102.9	103.0	102.2	103.0	103.2	103.9	104.1

U.S. EMPLOYMENT INDEX

1977	97.7	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	101.2	101.5	101.9	102.2
1978	102.4	102.8	103.4	104.4	104.8	105.3	105.6	105.9	106.1	106.5	107.0	107.3
1979	107.5	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.8	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.8
1980	110.0	110.2	110.2	110.1	109.7	109.2	109.1	109.4	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.3
1981	110.5	110.7	110.8	110.9	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	111.6	111.4	111.0	110.5
1982	109.7	109.7	109.5	109.2	109.3	108.9	108.6	108.3	108.2	107.8	107.6	107.4
1983	107.8	107.6	107.7	108.0	108.4	108.9	109.3	108.8	110.2	110.5	110.8	111.1

WISCONSIN JOB SERVICE

APPLICANTS
Quarter Ending
12/31/82 - 12/31/83

DOT Code		12/31/82	12/31/83	Number Change	Percent Change
	TOTAL	266,393	284,089	17,696	6.6
0-1	Prof., Tech., Mgr.	29,779	32,864	3,085	10.4
20-24	Clerical	36,515	40,147	3,632	10.0
25-29	Sales	12,086	14,250	2,164	18.0
30	Domestic Service	2,004	2,144	140	7.0
31-39	Other Service	32,770	37,480	4,710	14.4
4	Ag., Forest., & Fish.	4,224	4,701	477	11.3
5	Processing	11,455	14,080	2,625	23.0
6	Machine Trades	29,140	26,982	-2,158	-7.4
7	Benchwork	16,427	16,936	509	3.1
8	Structural Work	29,517	31,489	1,972	6.7
90-91	Transportation	10,528	11,381	853	8.1
92	Material Handling	26,526	29,253	2,727	10.3
93-97	Graphic Art Work	1,275	1,310	35	2.8

The decline in unemployment and corresponding increase in employment which resulted in the Labor Force decline when fourth quarter 1982 is compared to fourth quarter 1983 did not have a corresponding decline in job applicants registered with Job Service.

The increase in applicants was greatest in the Processing, Sales and the Service (other than Domestic) categories.

The increase in Processing applicants results from declines in Primary Metals, Leather Products and Food Processing late in the recession.

Increases in the number of Sales and the number of Service applicants is disturbing since these categories led Wisconsin out of the 1974/1975 recession with extensive growth while manufacturing, blue collar occupations were showing little or no growth for several years.

WISCONSIN JOB SERVICE

TOTAL ENTRY APPLICANTS REGISTERED IN
QUARTER ENDING
12/31/82 - 12/31/83

DOT Entry Code		12/31/82	12/31/83	Number Change	Percent Change
	TOTAL	23,157	19,715	-3,442	-14.9
0-1	Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,342	1,937	- 405	-17.3
2	Clerical and Sales	4,899	4,137	- 762	-15.6
3	Service	4,318	3,665	- 653	-15.1
4	Ag., Forest., & Fish.	552	773	221	40.0
5	Processing	634	768	134	21.1
6	Machine Trades	1,469	1,439	- 30	2.0
7	Benchwork	2,258	2,472	214	9.5
8	Structural	1,605	1,400	- 205	12.8
9	Trans., Material Hand., Graphic Arts, & Misc.	5,080	3,164	-1,916	-37.7

The fourth quarter of 1983 saw a decline of 3,442 in the number of entry applicants who registered during the fourth quarter of 1983 at the Wisconsin Job Service compared to the same quarter a year ago. This occurred while the Civilian Labor Force declined by 7,500, Civilian Employment gained 55,100 and unemployment declined by 62,400 which was a decline of 2.5 percentage points and 28.1 percent.

This indicates that the decline in unemployment was greater among experienced workers as the decline for all unemployed workers occurred at about twice the rate for inexperienced workers registered at Job Service. Only job applicants seeking transportation, material handling and miscellaneous work exceeded the overall percentage drop for all the unemployed.

WISCONSIN JOB SERVICE

OPENINGS RECEIVED
Quarter Ending
12/31/82 - 12/31/83

DOT Code		12/31/82	12/31/83	Number Change	Percent Change
	TOTAL	12,906	19,484	6,578	51.0
0-1	Prof., Tech., Mgr.	1,704	1,251	- 453	-26.6
20-24	Clerical	2,342	3,121	779	33.3
25-29	Sales	1,488	1,535	47	3.2
30	Domestic Service	681	1,318	637	93.5
31-39	Other Service	2,100	3,045	945	45.0
4	Ag., Forest., & Fish.	363	231	- 132	-36.4
5	Processing	580	1,211	631	108.8
6	Machine Trades	489	1,370	881	180.2
7	Benchwork	443	1,321	878	192.2
8	Structural Work	767	1,485	718	93.6
90-91	Transportation	492	649	157	31.9
92	Material Handling	1,377	2,826	1,449	105.2
93-97	Graphic Art Work	59	96	37	62.7

Job Service received more job openings in the fourth quarter of 1983 than in the dismal fourth quarter of 1982.

Improvement was greatest in the broad area that suffered the most from the three years of economic decline, "blue collar work."

White collar occupational areas as a whole increased very little over 1982 with all the improvement coming in the clerical occupations. This is somewhat typical during a recession as white collar call-backs and new hires lag call-backs in the blue collar area.

Service occupations, which were hurt least by the recession, experienced an increase in job openings at Job Service at about the overall rate.

WISCONSIN JOB SERVICE

HARD-TO-FILL OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPINGS

DOT Code		Quarter Ending 12/31/82	12/31/83	Number Change	Percent Change	Percent Distribution 12/31/82	12/31/83
	TOTAL	2,732	5,573	+3,841	+ 140.6	100.0	100.0
0-1	Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	401	620	+ 219	+ 54.6	14.7	11.1
20-24	Clerical	417	685	+ 268	+ 64.3	15.3	12.3
25-29	Sales	467	568	+ 101	+ 21.6	17.1	10.2
30	Domestic Service	86	122	+ 36	+ 41.9	3.1	2.2
31-39	Other Service	519	917	+ 398	+ 76.7	19.0	16.5
4	Ag., Forest., & Fish.	141	482	+ 341	+ 241.8	5.1	8.6
5	Processing	111	275	+ 164	+ 147.7	4.0	4.9
6	Machine Trades	146	394	+ 248	+ 169.9	5.3	7.1
7	Benchwork	72	291	+ 219	+ 304.2	2.6	5.2
8	Structural Work	145	566	+ 421	+ 290.3	5.3	10.2
90-91	Transportation	116	154	+ 38	+ 32.8	4.2	2.8
92	Material Handling	101	147	+ 46	+ 45.5	3.7	8.5
93-97	Graphic Art Work	7	17	+ 10	+ 142.9	0.3	0.3

Hard to fill job openings are our best clue to future occupational training needs as no new occupational outlook information is available since last year's report. Other factors, such as wages, working conditions, location and method of compensation (example: commission only) have to be taken into account before a shortage of trained job seekers can be assumed to be the problem.

Surprisingly, 1,146 more "blue collar" jobs were hard to fill during the last calendar quarter of 1983 than in 1982. Service occupations, other than Domestic Service, had a large numeric increase in hard to fill openings and Benchwork occupations had the highest percent gain.

Area Job Service personnel should be contacted to determine if increases in Hard-to-Fill openings signifies the need for more training or are a reflection of other basic problems.

WISCONSIN JOB SERVICE

HARD-TO-FILL OCCUPATIONS[1]

FOURTH QUARTER 1984

Ranked by Thirty or More Hard-to-Fill Openings

Rank	Title	Total Openings	Openings Hard-to-Fill	Percent Hard-to-Fill
1	Material Handler	763	329	43.1[2]
2	Clerk-Typist	191	165	86.4
3	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	176	146	83.0
4	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	120	101	84.7
5	Assembler, Automobile	98	98	100.0
6	Cannery Worker	93	93	100.0
7	Packager, Hand	102	88	86.3
8	Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	106	77	72.6
9	Sales Agent, Insurance	99	71	71.8
10	Nurse Aide	73	59	80.8
11	Typist	68	58	85.3
12	Machinist	69	54	78.3
13	Sales Clerk	58	49	84.5
14	Cook, Short Order	45	39	86.7
15	Construction Worker I	52	38	75.0
16	Survey Worker	45	37	82.8
17	Assembler, Small Products	38	37	97.4
18	Administrative Clerk	87	35	40.2[2]
19	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	60	34	56.7[2]
20	Clerk, General	79	32	40.5[2]
21	Cook, (Includes All-Around, Broiler, Fry and Baker)	64	31	48.4[2]
22	Guard, Security	44	31	70.5
23	Electrician	36	30	83.3

NOTE: The lower the percent hard-to-fill the less likely the problem relates to a shortage of training programs.

(1) Open 30 days or more.

(2) Less than 60 percent hard-to-fill indicates occupation is not extremely hard-to-fill.

WISCONSIN JOB
SERVICE DISTRICTS
SUPERIOR
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
ASHLAND
IRON
Hurley
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
Hayward
BURNETT
Siren
Spooner
PRICE
Park Falls
Phillips
ONEIDA
Minocqua
RHINELANDER
FOREST
FLORENCE
MARINETTE
POLK
BARRON
Rice Lake
RUSK
Ladysmith
LINCOLN
Tomahawk
Merrill
LANGLADE
Antigo
OCONTO
Marinette
DOOR
Balsam Lake
TAYLOR
Medford
CHIPPEWA
ST.CROIX
Hudson
DUNN
Menomonie
MARATHON
WAUSAU
MENOMINEE
Keshena
SHAWANO
Shawano
CLARK
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
EAU CLAIRE
Neillsville
PEPIN
BUFFALO
TREMPE-
ALEAU
JACKSON
Black River Falls
WOOD
Marshfield
PORTAGE
Stevens
Point
WAUPACA
OUTAGAMIE
New London
BROWN
GREEN BAY
KEWAU-
NEE
WISCONSIN
RAPIDS
JUNEAU
ADAMS
WAUSHARA
Wautoma
WINNEBAGO
MENASHA
CALU-
MET
Chilton
MANITOWOC
MANITOWOC
MONROE
Tomah
LA CROSSE
LA CROSSE
Adams
Mauston
MARQUETTE
GREEN
LAKE
OSHKOSH
FOND DU LAC
Berlin
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
SHEBOYGAN
VERNON
SAUK
COLUMBIA
DODGE
Beaver Dam
WASHING-
TON
OZAU-
KEE
West
Bend
Grafton
CRAWFORD
Richland
Center
Baraboo
WATERTOWN
Prairie
du Chien
GRANT
IOWA
DANE
MADISON
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
Menomonee Falls
MIL.
Milwaukee No.
MILWAUKEE
Milwaukee So.
LANCASTER
Mineral Point
WAUKESHA
LA FAYETTE
GREEN
Monroe
ROCK
JANESVILLE
WALWORTH
Elkhorn
RACINE
RACINE
KENOSHA
KENOSHA
Beloit
District Offices
Full Time Branches
Part Time Offices
Part Time U.C. Only
9/83

Wisconsin Unemployment
By Age and Sex
1982 Annual Average(1)

Ranked by Rate 1982		Ranked by Number Unemployed 1982	
1. Men 16 to 19 years	24.5%	1. Men 25 to 54 years	83,000
2. Men 20 to 24 years	19.8%	2. Women 25 to 54 years	48,000
3. Women 16 to 19 years	18.4%	3. Men 20 to 24 years	38,000
4. Women 20 to 24 years	12.9%	4. Men 16 to 19 years	29,000
5. Men 25 to 54 years	9.6%	5. Women 20 to 24 years	24,000
6. Women 55 and over	7.9%	6. Women 16 to 19 years	19,000
7. Women 25 to 54 years	7.2%	7. Men 55 and over	11,000
8. Men 55 and over	5.8%	8. Women 55 and over	10,000
Total Men	11.7%	Total Men	160,000
Total Women	9.3%	Total Women	101,000
Both	10.7%	Both	261,000

(1) Source - Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics

United States
Unemployment by Age and Sex[1]
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Change 12/82 - 12/83

Ranked by Unemployment Rate 12/83

1.	Men 16 to 17 years	23.3%
2.	Women 16 to 17 years	22.5%
3.	Men 18 to 19 years	18.9%
4.	Women 18 to 19 years	18.7%
5.	Men 20 to 24 years	13.3%
6.	Women 20 to 24 years	11.0%
7.	Women 25 to 54 years	6.8%
8.	Men 25 to 54 years	6.7%
9.	Men 55 and over	5.4%
10.	Women 55 and over	4.3%
	Total Men	11.1%
	Total Women	10.2%

Ranked by Number Unemployed 12/83

1.	Men 25 to 54 years	3,761,000
2.	Women 25 to 54 years	2,681,000
3.	Men 20 to 24 years	1,544,000
4.	Women 20 to 24 years	1,060,000
5.	Men 18 to 19 years	648,000
6.	Men 55 and over	554,000
7.	Women 18 to 19 years	522,000
8.	Men 16 to 17 years	493,000
9.	Women 16 to 17 years	394,000
10.	Women 55 and over	308,000
	Total Men	5,258,000
	Total Women	3,937,000

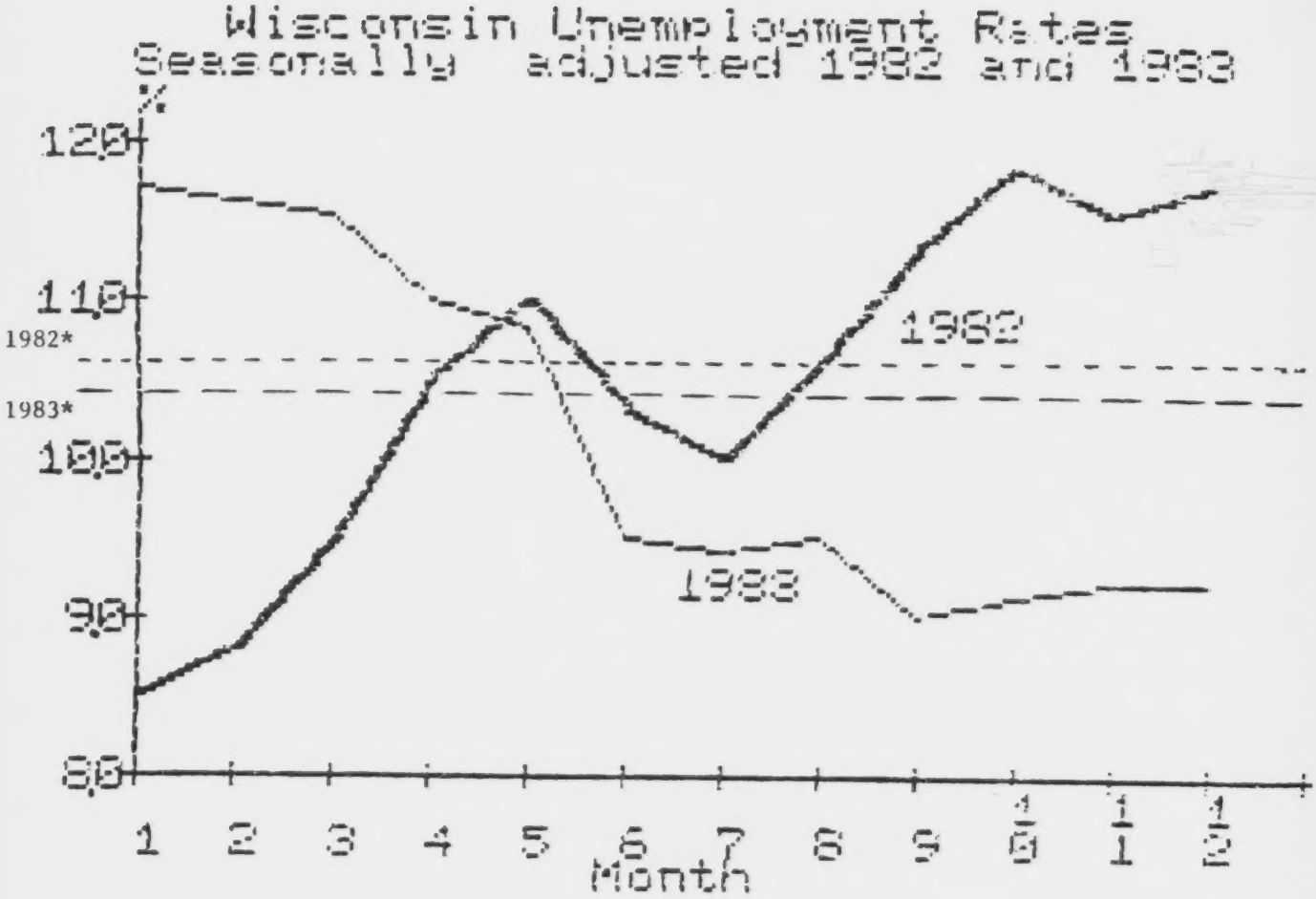
Ranked by Percent Improvement 12/82-12/83 Inverted[2]

1.	Men 55 and over	-13.2%
2.	Women 18 to 19 years	-14.6%
3.	Women 55 and over	-15.3%
4.	Women 16 to 17 years	-16.8%
5.	Women 25 to 54 years	-20.2%
6.	Women 20 to 24 years	-23.6%
7.	Men 18 to 19 years	-22.7%
8.	Men 16 to 17 years	-24.4%
9.	Men 25 to 54 years	-26.4%
10.	Men 20 to 24 years	-27.7%
	Total Men	-24.6%
	Total Women	-20.6%

Ranked by Reduction in Unemployment 12/82-12/83 Inverted[2]

1.	Women 55 and over	-47,000
2.	Women 18 to 19 years	-56,000
3.	Women 16 to 17 years	-66,000
4.	Men 55 and over	-73,000
5.	Men 16 to 17 years	-121,000
6.	Men 18 to 19 years	-147,000
7.	Women 20 to 24 years	-250,000
8.	Men 20 to 24 years	-412,000
9.	Women 25 to 54 years	-542,000
10.	Men 25 to 54 years	-962,000
	Total Men	-1,711,000
	Total Women	- 988,000

(1) Source - Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics
(2) Lowest to Highest Change December 1982 to December 1983



* Annual Average 1982 - 10.7%

* Annual Average 1983 - 10.4%

Wisconsin's average seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates for 1982 and 1983 differed by only three-tenths of a percentage point, even though the economic recovery began in the first half of 1983 and continued through the rest of the year. The averages were closer together because the monthly jobless rates in 1983 fell only a little faster than the 1982 rates rose, as the chart shows.

WISCONSIN COUNTIES RANKED BY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

December 1983

RANK	COUNTY		RATE	LAST RANK
1	Menominee	(R)	24.7%	1
2	Sawyer	(R)	17.9%	2
3	Marquette	(R)	17.3%	3
4	Sauk	(R)	16.8%	4
5	Forest	(R)	16.5%	5
6	Vilas	(R)	16.3%	6
7	Washburn	(R)	15.0%	9
8	Trempealeau	(R)	15.0%	10
9	Taylor	(R)	14.8%	16
10	Columbia	(R)	14.3%	8
11	Bayfield	(R)	14.2%	7
12	Jackson	(R)	14.1%	11
13	Calumet	(M)	14.0%	14
14	Douglas	(M)	13.9%	22
15	Lincoln	(R)	13.7%	19
16	Ashland	(R)	13.5%	20
17	Waushara	(R)	13.4%	24
18	Rusk	(R)	13.4%	18
19	Iowa	(R)	13.2%	41
20	Oconto	(R)	13.0%	17
21	Kewaunee	(R)	12.9%	13
22	Price	(R)	12.7%	15
23	Door	(R)	12.4%	12
24	Chippewa	(M)	12.3%	40
25	Clark	(R)	12.3%	31
26	Oneida	(R)	12.2%	23
27	Pepin	(R)	12.1%	44
28	Juneau	(R)	11.8%	28
29	Green Lake	(R)	11.5%	29
30	Adams	(R)	11.5%	37
31	Marathon	(U)	11.4%	30
32	Richland	(R)	11.2%	48
33	Buffalo	(R)	11.2%	36
34	Monroe	(R)	11.2%	21
35	Vernon	(R)	11.2%	42
36	Manitowoc	(U)	11.1%	27
37	Barron	(R)	11.0%	50
38	Burnett	(R)	11.0%	45
39	Washington	(M)	10.8%	60
40	Iron	(R)	10.7%	32
41	Racine	(U)	10.7%	35
42	Dodge	(R)	10.6%	46
43	Portage	(R)	10.4%	33
44	Fond du Lac	(M)	10.3%	47
45	Polk	(R)	10.3%	56
46	Crawford	(R)	10.3%	49
47	Marinette	(R)	10.2%	34
48	Wood	(R)	10.2%	39
49	Langlade	(R)	10.1%	25
50	Jefferson	(R)	10.0%	38
51	Waupaca	(R)	10.0%	51
52	Outagamie	(U)	9.8%	57
53	Rock	(U)	9.5%	26
54	Shawano	(R)	9.4%	58
55	Brown	(U)	9.0%	52
56	Grant	(R)	8.9%	63
57	Milwaukee	(U)	8.8%	43
58	Walworth	(R)	8.8%	54
59	Eau Claire	(U)	8.8%	59
60	Pierce	(R)	8.6%	67
61	La Crosse	(U)	8.5%	62
62	Kenosha	(U)	8.5%	53
63	Waukesha	(U)	8.4%	61
64	St Croix	(M)	8.2%	68
65	Winnebago	(U)	8.2%	55
66	Dunn	(M)	7.9%	65
67	Sheboygan	(U)	7.9%	64
68	Lafayette	(R)	7.8%	70
69	Florence	(R)	7.6%	69
70	Ozaukee	(M)	7.5%	66
71	Dane	(U)	6.9%	72
72	Green	(R)	6.4%	71

R - Rural County(1) U - Urban County(1) M - Mixed Urban/Rural(1)

Wisconsin DILHR, Job Service
Labor Market Information

(1) Classified by the author of this report. Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

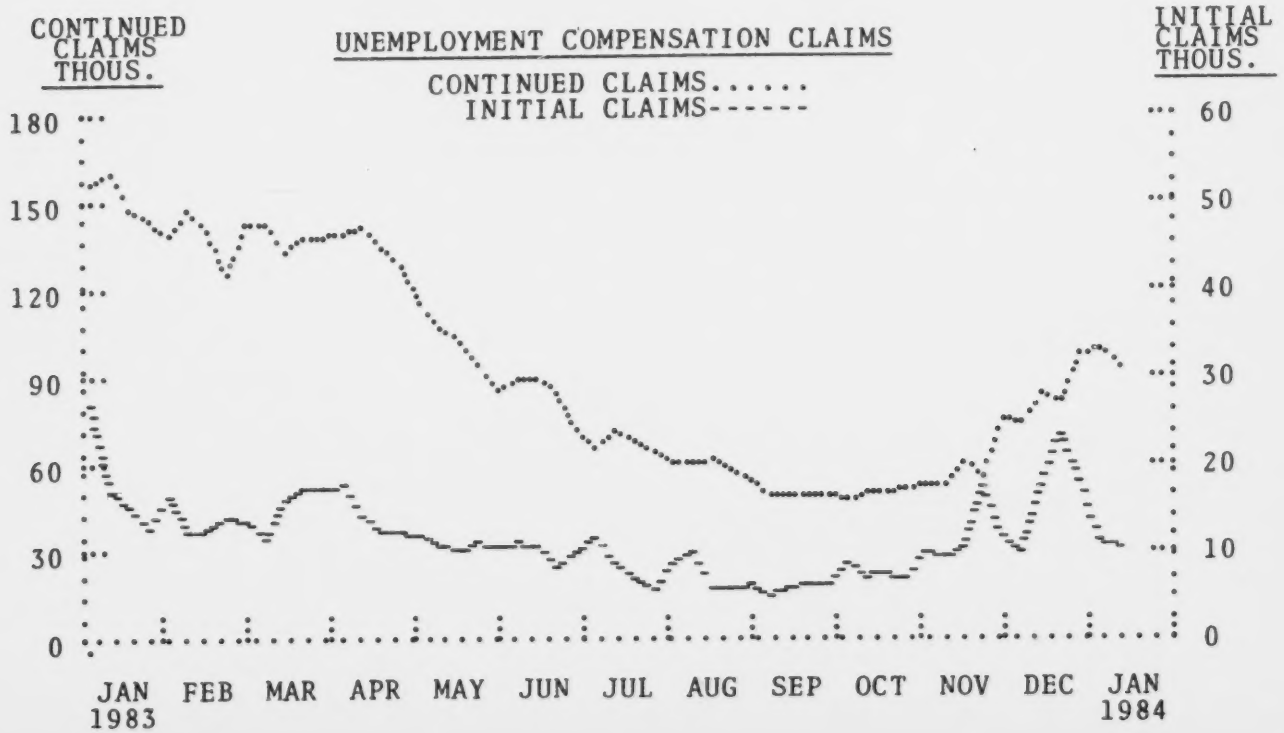
WISCONSIN JOB SERVICE

ELIGIBLE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMANTS
Quarter Ending
12/31/82 - 12/31/83

	12/31/82	12/31/83	Number Change	Percent Change
Total In File This Period	98,290	89,735	-8,555	- 8.7
Active 12/31	84,066	78,625	-5,441	- 6.5
Female Active 12/31	27,482	27,531	49	0.2
Male Active 12/31	56,584	51,094	-5,490	- 9.7
Vets Active 12/31	14,157	13,699	- 458	- 3.2
22-30 Active 12/31	44,417	40,156	-4,261	- 9.6
45 and Older Active 12/31	15,431	15,970	539	3.5
Minority Active 12/31	7,712	6,643	-1,069	-13.9

Over the year as Wisconsin climbed from the worst economic times since the depression, the number of eligible unemployment compensation claimants at the Job Service fell 8.7 percent. Thus the improvement in claimants over the year was much less than the overall 28 percent improvement in the number unemployed. In addition, the length of the recession resulted in exhaustion of benefit rights for numerous claimants despite several extensions of Federal Supplemental Benefits.

Source: Wisconsin Job Service Management Information Section, ESAR's table number A96, December 1983.



UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (UC)
CONTINUOUS WAGE AND BENEFIT HISTORY (CWBH)
WISCONSIN 1982 (CALENDAR YEAR)

The Continuous Wage and Benefit History project takes a five percent random sample of Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation claimants and follows their progress thru the system to develop a data base of information on claimants in the unemployment compensation program.

Claimants complete a questionnaire to supply demographic and socio-economic data along with information about their last job. About 150 data elements are collected with about 90 percent coming from agency operations files and the remainder from the questionnaire.

Data collection begins with the initial agency contact and includes initial filing data, base period data, program classification and entitlement data, disqualifications and weekly claims and payment data.

The distributions that follow are distribution of claimant characteristics for the State of Wisconsin as a whole and Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) which are individual counties or groups of counties.

Claimant Characteristics
CWBH Sample Data
1982 Claims

STATEWIDE SUMMARY

Age: The UC claimants who filed for benefits in 1982, are evenly distributed between the 16-24, 25-30 and 31-40 age groupings and have declining proportions in the older age brackets on a statewide level. The statewide averages show that 45% of the claimants were under the age of 31. There were also approximately 1% of the claimants who were over 65. There are a wide range of variations between the age distributions within each SDA.

Sex: For the majority of the 17 SDA districts over 2/3 of the claimants were male. In the Marathon district 76% of the claimants were male and only 24% female.

Education: Statewide 66% of the UC claimants in the sample graduated from high school. Southeastern had the lowest percentage of high school graduates with 59%, followed by Milwaukee with 64%.

The statewide percentage for college graduates was 3.3%. At least nine of the SDA districts had percentages of 3.0 or better for this category. Dane County had the highest percentage of college graduates at 7%. Dane County also had the highest percentage of post graduates at 7% compared to 1% and 2% of the other sixteen districts. Fifteen of the districts had ten percent or better of their claimants completing one year of college or technical school.

Race: The white claimant predominates in Wisconsin at 98-99% in 15 of the SDA districts. In Milwaukee 80% and Southeastern Wisconsin 88% of the claimants were white. The majority of black and hispanic claimants are located in Milwaukee and Southeastern. The American Indian, although a small percentage of the labor force, are approximately 2% of the claimants in West Central, Northwest, North Central and Northeastern Wisconsin.

Industry Classification: The four major industrial classifications of claimants in the state are Manufacturing, Trade, Construction and Services.

Statewide, manufacturing makes up 55% of the UC claimants. Eight of the SDA districts were above the statewide average. Their range was from 59% to 71%. Lake Michigan district had the highest percentage of unemployed claimants from manufacturing with 71%.

The trade industry (wholesale and retail) had the second highest percentage of UC claimants with 13% statewide. The SDA districts that contain high percentages of unemployed in the trade industry had corresponding low numbers of unemployed in the manufacturing industry. The Dane County district had the highest percentage of its claimants in the trade industry and lowest in the manufacturing industry.

The overall statewide percentage of claimants in the construction industry was 12%. The Milwaukee district had the lowest percentage of claimants in the construction industry at 6.5%. For the other SDA districts it varied from 8.3% to 17.3%, with the majority of the districts having more than the statewide average.

The percentage of claimants for the State in the service industry was 10%. Dane County and Northwest districts had high percentage of claimants in the service industries.

The Public Administration Industry showed Dane County and Northwest District with 6% of their claimants having worked in this industry. The other fifteen districts were nearer the overall state percentage at 2%.

Agriculture, Finance, Transportation and Mining combined make up the remaining 6% of the industry grouping of claimants for the State.

Occupation: The primary occupations of claimants who filed for benefits in 1982, were Machine Trades, Bench Work and Structural Work. The makeup of the occupational distribution of claimants within the districts is dependent on the industry within each district. Manufacturing is the primary industry of claimants and correspondingly, Machine Trades and Bench Work are the main occupations of the unemployed. Professional, Clerical and Sales are the main occupations in districts where Trade (wholesale and retail) is the main industry of the unemployed. (The Miscellaneous category contained 20% of the claimants but this is more of a general category for occupations that are not easily classified, or distributed to the other codes.)

(a) Professional: The State overall percentage of 7.1% is topped by Dane County at 14.7%.

(b) Clerical: The statewide percentage of claimants in the clerical occupation is 9%. The highest level of UC claimants in the clerical area is Dane County and Milwaukee at 12% and WOW at 10%.

(c) Sales: The State overall percentage is 2.7%. North Central and Northeastern had the highest claimants in sales at 5%. Marathon district was next at 4%.

(d) Service: The service occupation percentage statewide is 7.3%. Northwest Wisconsin and Western had the highest percentages respectively at 12.7% and 11.6%. The lowest percentage districts for the service category are WOW with 4.8% and Marathon with 5.1%.

(e) Agriculture/Fishery/Forestry: Three districts, Northwest Wisconsin with 4.5%, Central Wisconsin with 3.8% and North Central with 3.7% were higher than the overall State percentage of 1.5 for the agriculture, fishery and forestry occupations.

(f) Processing: The statewide percentage for processing occupations is 6.4%. Northern Lake Winnebago, had the highest percentage of unemployed at 22% and Dane County the lowest at 1.9%.

(g) Machine Trade: The State overall percentage for machine trade is 13%. Seven of the districts were above the State 13 percent. WOW was the highest at 19%, followed by Milwaukee at 17%. The manufacturing industry predominates in these two district areas. Dane County and South West district had the least percentages with 4% and 5% respectively.

(h) Bench Work: The overall percentage statewide is 12%, with the Southwest district having the highest percentage of claimants in bench work occupations at 25%, followed by West Central at 18%. Marathone district, at 4% and Dane County at 5% had the lowest number of claimants in this category.

(i) Structural Work: Although the overall State percentage for structural work is 19%, eleven of the districts were 19% or better. The highest was Rock at 38% and Southeastern at 26%. Milwaukee was the lowest at 12%.

(j) Miscellaneous: The statewide percentage of claimants in the miscellaneous occupation category is 20%. Marathon district had the highest percentage of claimants in this group at 36%, followed by Central Wisconsin at 33%, with Dane County and South Central at 30%. The lowest percentage found were WOW, at 11% and Rock at 9%. Miscellaneous occupations include truck drivers, crane operators, fork lift operators, printing and packaging occupations and warehouse occupations.

Average Weekly Wage: Twenty percent of the average wage information was not identifiable. This is due to the fact that this information is received through a survey, mailed to claimants and voluntarily returned.

The statewide percentages of claimant average wages are evenly distributed between the categories from $101-$400, with the highest percentage being in the $201-$300 range. The State average wage for workers in 1982 was about $300.

The districts with high percentages of claimants in the lower wage ranges ($101-$200) also have high percentages of claimants in Service occupations. The districts with high percentages of claimants in the $301-$400, wage range also have high concentrations of claimants in Machine Trade, Bench Work, and Structural Work occupations. Rock, Southeast and Milwaukee have high percentages of claimants in the $401-$500 wage range. The claimant occupations in this group are made up largely of Structural Work and Miscellaneous occupations. These occupations are found in the auto industry.

Reason for Separation: The reason for separation is taken from the survey sent to claimants and voluntarily returned. The separation reasons refers to why the claimants left their job prior to filing for UC benefits.

Lack of work was the major reason for separation and the percentages was 70%, or higher in 16 of the 17 districts. The next most common reason for leaving their last job was being fired. The percentage of claimants who were fired ranged from 3% to 8%. The percentage of claimants who quit, ranged rom 2% to 4% in the 17 districts.

Potential Duration: The percentage of claimants who were eligible for at least 26+ weeks of benefits was over 50% in all 17 districts and ranged from 53% to 72%. The State average for claimants who were eligible for 26+ weeks of benefits was 66%. To be eligible for more than 26 weeks of benefits a claimant must have worked at least 33 weeks in the base year prior to filing. The statewide average for claimants who were eligible for 15 to 26 weeks of benefits was 19%. About 85% of the claimants who filed for benefits in 1982 were eligible for 15 or more weeks of benefits (19 weeks worked).

Claimant Characteristics
CWBH Sample Data
1982 Claims

	STATE
AGE	
16-24	22.5%
25-30	22.8
31-40	23.5
41-50	15.2
51-65	14.9
Over 65	0.7
INA	0.4
SEX	
Male	69.0
Female	31.0
EDUCATION	
Grade 1-7	1.3
Grade 8	4.3
Grade 9-11	11.8
Grade 12	48.8
Grade 13	12.1
Col. Grad.	3.3
Post Grad.	1.8
INA	16.1
RACE	
White	94.0
Black	4.0
Hispanic	1.0
Am. In.	0.3
Asian	0.1
INA	0.2

	STATE
AVERAGE WAGE 1/	
1-100	4.2%
101-200	18.7
201-300	19.9
301-400	18.0
401-500	12.8
501-600	5.1
601-700	1.5
> 700	0.7
INA	18.8
SEPARATION REASON	
Fired	5.2
Lack of Work	73.1
Quit	2.7
Labor Dispute	0.4
Retired	0.4
Other	0.6
INA	17.7
POTENTIAL DURATION	
0-4 Weeks	9.4
5-14 Weeks	5.7
15-26 Weeks	19.4
> 26 Weeks	65.5

	STATE
INDUSTRY	
Agriculture	1.1%
Mining	0.4
Construction	11.6
Manufacturing	55.1
Transportation	3.3
Wholesale Trade	4.0
Retail Trade	9.2
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	1.2
Services	10.2
Public Adm.	1.8
INA	1.9
OCCUPATION	
Professional	7.1
Clerical	8.7
Sales	2.7
Services	7.3
Ag., For., Fish.	1.5
Processing	6.4
Machine Trade	13.1
Benchwork	12.4
Structural Work	18.8
Miscellaneous	19.8
INA	2.2

Detail may not add due to rounding.
1/ Average Weekly Wages.

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